

DR. BRIGGS GUILTY.

The Specification of Error Sustained by a Big Majority.

THE EXPLANATIONS OF VOTES

By the Commissioners Consume the Entire Day.

A VERY SENSATIONAL EPISODE

Occurs When Dr. McDougall Accuses Dr. Briggs of Placing His Opinion Against the Word of God. The Alleged Heretic Develops Great Strength and Many Able Men Champion His Cause--Some Plain Talk in the Debate--The Question Now Is, Can Presbyterian Unity Survive the Verdict?--The Voting on the Various Specifications Mixed, but the Main Against the Accused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—After an opening prayer and the reading of the minutes, Moderator Craig, at 9:30 a. m., convened the general assembly into a court and the last stage but one of the famous case of Dr. Briggs was entered on.

The commissioners as called were to give the reasons for their votes, speeches to be limited to three minutes. While this preliminary was being settled, Dr. Briggs quietly came in and took his seat. Under the call of the roll Rev. D. H. Freeland, of the East Florida presbytery was the first to respond. He had a deep regard for the honored professor, he said, but he could not side with him in his claim that the Bible was errant. He held to the old creed and if the true blue flag must go down he would go down with it.

Dr. Freeland was followed by Rev. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore, who expressed an intention of sustaining the appeal. Dr. Lottich, of Baltimore, said the appeal should be sustained, because the presbytery acquitted Prof. Briggs of the charge of error, upon a charge which he frankly and freely avowed before this assembly, that of errancy in the original text of scripture.

Rev. John S. Honk, of New Castle presbytery, and Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, of Washington City presbytery, said they would vote to sustain the appeal. Revs. William H. Single, of Canton, and Gilbert Reid, of Shantung, both of the synod of China, spoke in favor of not sustaining the appeal. Mr. Reid concluded his remarks with the question, "If Dr. Briggs is a heretic, where is Princeton theology?" [Laughter.] "He found no difference," he said, "between the views of Doctor Briggs and other teachers of Presbyterian doctrine."

DR. BRIGGS WORKS OUT. Shortly before noon, when Kansas had been reached in the call of synods, the moderator arose and said: "Dr. Briggs is very weary of this proceeding, and he has asked to be excused by the moderator from further attendance as a party. I cheerfully grant his request."

Dr. Briggs then left the church amid a buzz from the galleries. He looked tired and sad and seemed glad to get away.

In the midst of the roll call the general assembly at 12:30 took its customary recess until 2:30.

Rev. John Pugh, of Bloomington, said that while full of sympathy for the defendant, he was compelled to say from his deepest convictions and best judgment that the address of Dr. Briggs was the most magnificent specimen of special pleading he had ever heard. For nearly seven hours he had spoken without meeting squarely any of the issues involved, or clearing up the obscurity with which they were surrounded.

Rev. G. K. McClure, D. D., of Chicago, held that if the assembly voted to sustain the appeal the church would commit itself to conditions which it was not prepared to accept at the present time, and which would be hurtful to Presbyterianism.

Dr. Johnson said he would vote for the same kind of judgment the New York presbytery passed, withholding approval of the doctrines taught.

REV. TOM HALL.

Rev. Thomas E. Hall, the tall young minister of Chicago, who has been so zealous a supporter of Dr. Briggs, said that it was a breach of contract to hold certain opinions he should have been told so when he was ordained. He held the views which were in danger of being cast out to the confusion of the church.

George Rutherford, of Peoria, Ill., said that for the assembly to cast out of its communion such a staunch Presbyterian as Prof. Charles A. Briggs would be a schism.

"I believe that fifty years from now," said Rev. Frank G. Elliot, of Flint, Mich., "we will see that Dr. Briggs was sent from God to make the church evangelical. The reformers in all ages have antagonized the church. I believe he is opening a door out of which may come a broad evangelical Presbyterian church, which we have not now."

After recess, the debate continued with the majority of the speakers against Dr. Briggs, though he found a number of warm supporters.

A SENSATION.

Elder Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati, precipitated a lively scene upon the floor, unequalled in the course of the trial, except when Dr. Briggs challenged the truthfulness of a statement made by Dr. Duffield. Mr. McDougall is a radical opponent of Dr. Briggs and speaks with an incisive aggressiveness that easily evokes antagonism.

man is entitled to be defended against attacks upon his character. Did Dr. Briggs say any such thing?

Mr. McDougall—Why, Dr. Storrs, you will find it on page 10.

Rev. H. Milton Shields, of New Mexico—is the statement quoted in Dr. Briggs' inaugural? If not, it is not before the assembly.

This colloquy was carried on in the midst of great confusion, cries of "order" rising from all parts of the house and the moderator and Mr. McDougall both trying to be heard. Dr. Craig said that Mr. McDougall would show, or try to show, that his statement was justifiable.

Mr. McDougall (to Mr. Shields)—If Dr. Briggs will withdraw his statement, I will withdraw mine.

Dr. Storrs—But Mr. McDougall said that Dr. Briggs said that God was untruthful, which is blasphemy and unpardonable.

Mr. McDougall—I said that Isaiah said thus and so, and that in the new testament the Lord Jesus Christ said Isaiah said thus and so, and Dr. Briggs said that Isaiah did not write that part of the book in which these quotations are found.

Elder Shephard, of the North Philadelphia presbytery vigorously protested against the utterance and conduct of Mr. McDougall, but Elder Purnell, of Baltimore, pleaded for fair treatment of the speaker.

Elder McDougall, the storm having calmed down, concluded: "Christ said no man can come unto the Father but by me." Dr. Briggs says that Martineau found God through the reason, and that Newman found him through the church. Whom will you believe—Christ or Dr. Briggs?

An extension of half an hour to the afternoon session enabled the clerk to progress in the roll through the synod of Oregon. The assembly then took a recess until 7:45 p. m.

The call of the roll was resumed at the evening session. Members who desired to speak be given the floor when their names were called. Only a small per centage, however, took advantage of the privilege.

THE FINAL VOTE.

It was 8:45 o'clock when the moderator put the question: "Shall the specifications of error be sustained?" and Dr. Roberts, the stated clerk, read the first specification, in substance that the Presbytery of New York, on objections made by Dr. Briggs, required the prosecuting committee to amend the mandated charges and specifications by striking out charge four.

The specification was declared to be sustained by a vote of 282 to 190.

THE OTHER SPECIFICATIONS.

Specification second to twelfth inclusive, under the first ground of appeal, all relating to irregularities in the proceedings of the New York presbytery, were sustained seriatim, some by tally and some mere viva voce, or standing vote.

The Briggs men showed their greatest strength on specification fourth, which alleges that the action of the presbytery in giving Dr. Briggs an opportunity to reply to alleged new matter without specifying the new matter was irregular. The vote resulted 238 to 195 sustaining the specification.

The second ground of appeal alleged the receiving of improper testimony, and was based upon three specifications. They set up that the defendant should have been sworn; that the statements and matter interpolated by the defendant into the record was permitted to remain and quotation and extracts offered by defendant was received as evidence without his having been sworn. On the first specification a division was taken, the result being that the specification was sustained 205 to 185. The others were sustained by viva voce votes.

The fourth ground of appeal alleged "manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case," and of its six specifications the Briggs men carried two and came within two votes of carrying another. On the first specification which alleged that Revs. George Alexander, Antonio Arregui, Henry M. Field, Thomas S. Hastings and Henry VanDyke made prejudiced statements on the floor and afterwards voted in the presbytery not to sustain each and every one of the specifications and charges, a viva voce vote was taken only, and the moderator declared the specification lost.

Specification second, third and fourth, alleging that the presbytery did not try the case on its merits, attempted to terminate it without attaining the ends of discipline and evaded the issue, were sustained by viva voce votes.

Specification fifth, alleging that Revs. Francis Brown, Henry M. Field, Thomas S. Hastings, J. Hall McMillan and Henry VanDyke, members of the presbytery, voted to sustain the accused after they had been charged in the appeal with prejudice, was lost by viva voce vote.

Specification sixth alleged that sundry directors, officers and professors of Union Theological Seminary voted to acquit the accused upon each and every specification and charge after they had approved of Dr. Briggs' inaugural address which contained the alleged erroneous doctrines, holding and publishing of which the accused was there on trial. A viva voce vote was followed by a count and the stated clerk announced that it stood 236 to 234, but suggested that another count be taken on account of the closeness of the vote. There were cries of "no" however and the clerk proceeded to read the fifth ground of appeal.

The fifth and last ground of appeal contained "specifications of error," and it charged "mistake or injustice in the decision." The specifications charged error in the failure to convict the defendant on competent charges, the facts being admitted by the defendant; that the judgment was not warranted by the law and evidence; that the judgment is in fact an approval of the views embodied in the inaugural address; that the judgment is vague, unjust and misleading; that the presbytery was moved by unsworn and improper testimony; that the judgment is contradictory in form and effect. The votes on these specifications were taken without a division resulting in a declaration that each and every one had been sustained.

This part of the proceedings having been disposed of, Rev. W. C. Young, of Kentucky, moved that the roll be called and the assembly vote upon the main question, "shall the appeal be sustained," which was adopted.

Before beginning the roll call the moderator announced that the form of answer would be "sustained" or "not sustained" and that commissioners might vote "to sustain in part," but

that such votes would be counted as part of the total to sustain the appeal.

THE APPEAL SUSTAINED.

The roll was then called in the midst of an almost painful stillness, the spectators in the galleries rising to their feet in their anxiety to catch every response.

The vote was announced at 10:15 by the stated clerk as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 490; to sustain the appeal, 298; to sustain in part, 85; total to sustain the appeal, 383; not to sustain 110.

After the result had been announced Rev. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore, moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen commissioners, of which the Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia, shall be chairman, to bring in an explanatory minute. This was carried, and on motion of President Warfield, of Lafayette college, the moderator was authorized to appoint the committee. He will announce the committee to-morrow.

The assembly then adjourned at 10:25 p. m. until 9:30 tomorrow. The explanatory minute to be prepared by the committee to be named tomorrow will express the sense of the assembly as to the action that should be taken upon the judgment of the presbytery of New York—whether it shall be reversed or modified—and what penalty shall be imposed against Dr. Briggs, if any.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS.

Talks Turkey to Banker Mears—A Reform Instituted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—E. Ashley Mears, the North Dakota banker, whose banks were closed on Monday by Comptroller Eckels, arrived in Washington this morning and had an interview with Comptroller Eckels. It was far from satisfactory to Mr. Mears. At times it was quite animated and Mr. Mears left with the comptroller's statement ringing in his ears that the comptroller would never issue a charter to a bank with which Mr. Mears was connected.

Comptroller Eckels says this is just the beginning of a general sifting of national banks, and when he finds that bank officials are carrying along national banks as a means or blind for private speculation he intends to close them up in the interest of the depositors who in the end are sure to be the only sufferers.

WHERE IS MR. BAKER?

News that the War Has Ended—Nothing Heard From Our Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Secretary Gresham to-day received the following dispatch from New York: "President Sacaza, of Nicaragua, resigned last night; signed terms of peace."

"JAMES A. SCRYMGEUR."

Mr. Scrymgeur is president of the Central American Cable Company, and this dispatch is the first information that the state department has received indicating an end of the war in Nicaragua. It has been unofficially said that United States Minister Baker had been using his best efforts to bring about peace, and the department is anxiously awaiting official corroboration by him of the dispatch sent by Mr. Scrymgeur, although Secretary Gresham believes the latter to be trustworthy.

THE WAR ENDED.

President Sacaza Signs a Treaty of Peace and the Revolutionists Take Possession.

PANAMA, May 31.—Advices have been received that President Sacaza has abandoned the struggle with the revolutionists in Nicaragua. Last night the president signed a treaty of peace with his opponents. The members of the provisional government have entered Managua and assumed control of affairs. The transfer of the reins of government was effected quietly and there has been no disorder of any kind.

DO NOT FEAR CHOLERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Treasury officials are not apprehensive that cholera will appear in this country. Since last fall, when in certain European ports cholera became epidemic, the sanitary conditions have been improved, and the greatest precautions known to medical science have been called into use. The United States government, both at home and abroad, are observing all known precautions to prevent its reaching here, and these efforts will be doubly increased now that cholera cases have appeared in Hamburg. It is not thought necessary at this stage to quarantine against any of the European ports, but should cholera increase Secretary Carlisle will not hesitate to do so.

That Smuggling Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Secretary Carlisle has, during the past few days, received several telegrams which fully confirm the newspaper despatches as to the discovery of a conspiracy on the extreme northwest border to smuggle opium and Chinese into the United States. These telegrams, which for the present are withheld, go further, it is said, and intimate that quite a number of government officials, collectors of customs and special agents are implicated in the conspiracy which has been in successful operation for some time past.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Star says: The President has indicated that he will probably call Congress together about the first of October, instead of the middle of September, as at first contemplated.

It appears that the President is unwilling to permit Senator Allison to terminate his service as a member of the international monetary conference, in spite of the senator's often expressed intention of so doing, and the senator may yet consent to serve.

A few days ago the Cherokee Indian committee advertised for bids for \$3,000,000 of bonds, guaranteed by the government. The date fixed for opening the bids was 12 o'clock yesterday. When that hour arrived a number of the committee and several treasury officials were in Secretary Carlisle's room at the treasury department. Not a single bid was made and the Cherokee committee very plainly showed their disappointment.

Wesleyan College Burning.

MURFREESBORO, N. C., May 31.—The Wesleyan female college at this place is now being rapidly destroyed by fire. Prof. R. P. Troy, with the assistance of the citizens and visitors, has succeeded in saving all of the young ladies without the slightest injury. Much of the private property of the students and teachers is lost.

JEFF DAVIS'S BODY.

The Remains of the Confederate Chieflain Reinterred.

HONORS ARE PAID AT RICHMOND

And the Programme Begun in New Orleans is Completed—Thousands of People View the Casket in the Capitol, and Hosts of School Children Bring Floral Offerings—Arrival of the Funeral Train and the Exercises in the Capital of the Late Confederacy.

RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—The funeral train was scheduled to arrive between 1 and 2 a. m., but it was not until 3:09 this morning that it rolled into the depot. An hour before (this time the artillery began to fire their guns and the salutes continued until the remains rested in the capitol.

From the depot they were escorted by the Robert E. Lee camp and the First Virginia regiment, the march up the hill and through the capitol grounds in the early morning hours being most impressive. Miss Winnie Davis and the rest of the family on the train joined Mrs. Davis at the hotel. Mrs. Davis reached here last night from New York. Mrs. Davis was met by a committee and the grand camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia.

She wore mourning, with her veil thrown back, and appeared to be quite feeble, and on reaching the Exchange hotel, where she will stay, she retired immediately to the apartments prepared for her.

From daylight until 9 o'clock hundreds of strangers and city people passed through the capitol and viewed the casket which was almost enveloped in floral tributes of various designs from the North as well as from the south. Between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock about 5,000 public school children passed by the bier, each one dropping flowers as a tribute of affection until the whole mass assumed proportions equal to several wagon loads.

This afternoon Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, who acted as chief marshal, took charge of the remains, and the procession, composed of state troops, Confederate veterans, municipal bodies and visiting delegations moved to Hollywood cemetery, the place of final interment.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Hollywood cemetery was reached. A low platform had been erected, and upon this the members of the Davis family and the distinguished guests were seated. The exercises were brief and impressive. There was no oration or address. When everything was in readiness the exercises opened with a funeral dirge especially composed for the occasion by Prof. Jacob Reinhardt, of this city, and rendered by a band of fifty pieces. A selection from the New Testament

STATE CAPITOL.

Where the body lay in state.

DAVIS' RICHMOND RESIDENCE.

The "Confederate White House."

was read by Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, and then the vast audience united in singing a hymn which is known throughout the length and breadth of the Christian world by its title, "How Firm a Foundation." The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, was then presented to lead in prayer. Then eight veterans stepped to the edge of the grave and gently lowered the casket to its abiding place. Every head was bowed, and although thousands upon thousands could not look upon the last act of the life drama of the greatest of the sons of the south, the most intense silence was preserved. When the veterans had fulfilled their task, Rev. Dr. Oshart, rector of Old Christ church, of Norfolk, Va., and who became warmly attached to Mr. Davis while the latter was in prison at Fortress Monroe, pronounced the benediction. This concluded the exercises, and the procession reformed and returned to the city.

The honorary pall bearers were: Governors B. P. Tillman, South Carolina; Elias Howe, North Carolina; Frank Brown, Maryland; P. Turney, Tennessee; W. A. MacCorkle, West Virginia; T. J. Jones, Alabama; Generals J. A. Early, D. H. Maury, William H. Payne, —Melaws, L. S. Baker, S. D. Lee, Harry Heath, G. H. Stuart, Maj. John W. Daniel, Senator F. C. Walthall, Messrs. Moses Milhiser, M. A. Allen, Hugh Blair, John B. Parcell, P. P. Winston, A. S. Buford, Col. John T. Wood, Dr. John B. McCaw, Col. E. P. Reev, F. T. Glasgow. Other carriages contained distinguished persons among them Bishop H. H. Thompson, Senator M. C. Butler, Senator G. M. Vest and wife. Then came Brigadier General Brandor and staff, followed by several brigades.

A conservative estimate is that 75,000 persons were on the streets and in Hollywood cemetery.

The profound respectful silence which has been so marked a feature of

the progress from New Orleans, prevailed also at Richmond.

The grave was of usual depth and size, and was carefully constructed of brick, and lined at the head with the Confederate national flag; at the foot with the battle flag, and on the sides with broad stripes of red and white, the Confederate colors.

A broad and massive cover of polished oak for the lower vault lay by the side of the grave and across it were stretched eight or ten lines of new webbing of red and white. Four carriages held the floral offerings, everything of this kind which had been received from New Orleans to Richmond having been carefully preserved and carried out by the carriages to be laid in the grave.

PRINCESS EULALIE

Has Another Photograph Taken—Reviews the New York Police Force.

New York, May 31.—The Infanta Eulalie was up bright and early this morning and the official program of sight seeing and entertainment having been changed so that she had the forenoon at her disposal, she decided to have some more photographs taken. Arrangements were quickly made and the princess, accompanied by the Marquessa Don Pedro DeJovar and Commander Davis drove to a photographer's. The maid and two detectives followed in a closed carriage with the royal jewels.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the infanta, accompanied by the prince, the marquessa, the duke of Tamames, Mayor Gilroy and Rudolph Guggenheimer, chairman of the executive committee of the normal college, drove to the college and was given an opportunity to see what New York's best public school was like.

The princess and party expressed themselves as much pleased at what had been shown them. The party drove directly down Fifth avenue to Madison Square, to review the annual parade of New York's "Finest." Mayor Gilroy had preceded them and was ready to receive them on a gaily decorated grand stand in front of the Worth monument. The infanta was given a place next to the mayor, with the prince at her left and her suite next to him.

The princess stood and bowed and smiled as she after file of sturdily built marching blue coated policemen, with Supt. Byrnes at their head, went by. The princess was enthusiastic in her praise of the department.

THE K. OF P. FINANCES

In Jeopardy and the Supreme Master of the Exchequer Will Be Discharged.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 31.—A final request has been made for the resignation of Mayor Stansbury K. Willey, of this city, as supreme master of the exchequer of the supreme lodge of the world's Knights of Pythias by Supreme Chancellor Blackwell, of Henderson, Ky.

As soon as the failure of R. R. Robinson & Co., of this city, was learned, and that \$70,000 of the Knights of Pythias money was in jeopardy, the supreme chancellor came to Wilmington and held a conference with the mayor. He assured them that the funds were safe, as he had secured property and other securities which at a fair estimate should be worth \$70,000. The finance committee of the supreme lodge were not satisfied, however, and they came to Wilmington to investigate. The proceedings were kept secret until to-day, when the mayor's refusal to resign the office which he has held for so many years compelled the committee to make them public.

The chancellor has called a meeting of the supreme council to meet in Chicago, June 10, and at that time Mayor Willey will be given his dishonorable discharge. Claims will be made against Willey and his bondsmen for the amount deposited with Robinson & Co., which firm is unable to pay it.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Call for a Meeting of the Executive Committee for June 15 at Chicago.

New York, May 31.—President W. W. Tracy, of the National Republican League, to-night issued the following call for a special meeting of the executive committee of the league:

"A special meeting of the executive committee of the National Republican League will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on June 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

"The special business of the meeting will be the election of a secretary and treasurer; also the selection of a location for the national league headquarters and such other business as the committee may deem advisable."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Samuel J. Baker, wholesale lumber dealer in Chicago, has failed. He hopes to be able to tide over.

All attempts to run street cars at Fort Wayne, Indiana, were futile, and the strike has assumed a serious aspect. The cars were stoned and rotten eggs. At three o'clock the cars were deserted by mobs and pulled to the barns by the strikers.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Australia from Honolulu yesterday was ex-United States Minister John L. Stevens. He is enroute to his home in Maine. He says "the provisional government means business, and if the United States will not take what is offered some other nation will."

The Case Manufacturing Company, James Watson president, manufacturers of mill supplies, mill machinery etc., and the J. B. Neil Manufacturing Company, carriage furnishings, were consumed by fire last night at Columbus. The loss on both plants is about \$100,000.

In the Lutheran general synod at Canton yesterday an apportionment of \$2,500 a year for expenses of the general synod was levied on the district synods. The report of the board of education occupied nearly the forenoon and the most part was statistics concerning the colleges and seminaries of the general synod.

Foreign World's Fair commissioners and Chairman John Lloyd Thatcher, of the executive committee on awards, held their daily conference yesterday. Mr. Thatcher has volunteered such conclusions as will assure the competition of exhibitors from all the nations participating in the exposition, with the possible exception of France. Dispatches from France and Germany say great dissatisfaction exists there on account of the previous decisions.

HOW IT FLUCTUATES.

The Attendance at the World's Fair is Up and Down.

THE DECORATION DAY CROWD

Surpassed Anything Previously.

Yesterday's Attendance Shows a Decrease, But a Pleasing Feature is the Increase of Out of Town Visitors—The Children's Calisthenic Exhibition—Proceedings in the Sunday Opening Case Begun in the United States Court.

The Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, May 31.—To be exact there were 139,974 visitors who paid for admission at the World's Fair on Decoration Day. Then there were 39,500 workmen, exhibitors, concessionaires and newspaper people who were admitted on passes, making the total attendance at the White City yesterday 179,474. There was a reaction to-day, and the streets and buildings that were thronged yesterday and Sunday had a rather vacant look.

The superintendent of the bureau of admissions said this evening that he did not think the paid attendance to-day would number over 40,000 to 50,000 people. There was this difference between the crowd of to-day and those of Sunday and yesterday. That of to-day appeared to be made up almost exclusively of out-of-town people, while those of Sunday and Decoration Day seemed almost entirely local.

The marble room of the German art section was thrown open to the public to-day without ceremony. The collection of statuary, while not a large one, contains some very valuable and celebrated pieces.

One feature of special interest at the fair to-day was the performance of 1,000 children in calisthenic exercises under the direction of Prof. Henry Hartung, physical director of the exposition. The exercises took place in the immense arena building for the exhibition of live stock. It is modelled after the coliseum at Rome and holds 25,000 people. It was about two-thirds full. The children who took part are all members of the North American Tarabund.

Herr Wermuth, the imperial German commissioner to the exposition, has had no official notification that Emperor William intends to visit the fair, as announced from Washington this morning. It may be that he will come, for he is found of traveling and takes a great interest in this exposition. It need therefore surprise no one if he does come, but there is no notification of his intention.

The children's building will be formally opened to-morrow.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Argument on the Injunction Proceeds in the United States Court.

CHICAGO, May 31.—An immense crowd of spectators gathered in the United States court of appeals to-day to listen to the arguments in the injunction suit brought by the United States government to restrain the opening of the fair on Sunday.

Soon Judges Woods, Jenkins and Grosscup walked into the court room in procession, garbed in their silken gowns. Judge Woods announced that Chief Justice Fuller had been expected, but that on account of his daughter's illness he would not be in attendance for several days. Judge Woods added that Judge Grosscup had decided not to sit in the case, as he was a stockholder in the exposition. The attorneys on both sides at once objected to Judge Grosscup retiring and he finally consented to serve. The legal talent arrayed on either side was something formidable. District Attorney Milchrist was accompanied by his assistant, Judge Hand, ex-Solicitor General Aldrich, Attorney James L. High and Attorney David Fales.

On the opposite side were Attorneys Edwin Walker and St. Clair, Attorney W. E. Mason was also in court representing the interests of C. W. Klingman, who has secured an injunction in the state court compelling the world's exposition to open its gates on Sunday.

District Attorney Milchrist then began his argument against Sunday opening.

Attorney Milchrist first asked leave to file affidavits showing that on March 20, 1893, 600,000 souvenir coins were delivered to the world's exposition, and on April 30, 1893, 500,249 of the coins were also delivered. "The object of these affidavits," said Mr. Milchrist, "is to meet the suggestion of defendants that the law of March relieved them of the obligations of the souvenir coin act."

He also asked leave to file a stenographer's report of a speech made by the president of the exposition on behalf of the directory in which he turned over the entire exposition to the President of the United States.

Mr. Walker—I object.

Judge Jenkins—Who now gets the gate receipts?

Attorney Milchrist—I believe there is no denial that they are given to the local directory.

Attorney Walker—Yes, we spent the money for the construction of the fair and we collect the gate receipts, and now the government wants to step in and grab the exposition out of our hands.

Mr. Hand opened the argument in favor of the injunction. He maintained that the exposition in accepting the appropriation with the Sunday closing attachment had entered into a contract of which Sunday opening was a direct violation.

Attorney St. Clair made a long speech on behalf of the exposition bristling with technicalities. He claimed that the government could not bring suit for a specific performance because it has a remedy at law. Arguments will be resumed to-morrow.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers, slightly cooler except on the lakes, southerly wind.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 61 3 p. m. 83

9 a. m. 62 7 p. m. 80

12 m. 70 12 m. 70

Weather—Fair.